





ANDING EX RODNEY:—

Moleskin trousers, BG  
 Drab ditto, double stitched  
 Domeskin ditto  
 Beaver and Chesterfield coats  
 Flushing ditto  
 Twilled regatta shirts  
 White shirts, linen fronts  
 With a variety of oiled clothing.

L. and S. SPYER,  
 Spring-street.

17th March, 1854.

W. H. DAVISON, HEADQUARTERS, HEADQUARTERS, HEADQUARTERS

**HARDWOOD, HARDWOOD, HARDWOOD.**—The undersigned here to acquaint his friends and customers that he has secured a large quantity from David's *Chariot* to the Market Street, opposite "Charles Hotel," where he will continue to supply hardwood, shingles, lime, palings, &c., at the lowest prices, and he is also prepared to execute in any number of any dimensions, and to deliver it in such time as may be required, and so low as to defy competition.

**S. W. HAYES, Foreman of the Yard.** Timber Yard, Market Street.

**N.B.**—Horse and bullock drivers wanted to proceed to Mr. Brown's Billiard Hall, Lanes Cove.—**JOHN BROWN.**

**SALE, at the Stores of C. R. ROBINSON and**  
**CO., 46, Hunter-street—**  
 Gentlemen's best all-over-hogskin saddles  
 Ditto padded saddles  
 Cart harness, complete  
 Albert stall collars  
 Gentlemen's white cotton shirts, linen fronts  
 Ditto regatta shirts  
 Various other goods and specialties

Spanish cloaks  
Iron stretchers, with horsehair mattresses  
Feather pillows  
Camp stools with backs  
Tables, hardwood frame, mahogany top, screw legs  
Waterproof carriage and wagon covers  
Best curled horsehair  
Carpet hangers  
Double mounted ploughs.

CO., 46, Hunter-street.  
**RANDY.**—Henny's's, in hog-heads  
 Pale Cognac, in 1 dozen cases  
**VINES.**—Full flavoured fruit old rum, in 3 dozen cases  
 Fine old tawney port, in ditto  
 Golden sherry, in ditto  
 Champagne, 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases  
**FEER.**—Allsopp's pale ale, brewed expressly for India, and  
 bottled by Bushby and Edwards  
 Truman's extra stout, in bottles  
 Elliott, Watney, and Co's stout, in hog-heads.

**FOR SALE**, a splendid Cottage Pianoforte, in rose-wood, of octaves, by Schreier (well known on the continent one of the most celebrated makers). Apply to **ROBERT FAHM**, at Restaurant Français, 521, George-street.

**CHOICE BUILDING ALLOTMENTS** for sale, at Redfern. Apply to **Mr. DOUGLAS**, 470, George-street.

**WILLIMBY, TERRURA, &c.**, on Paterson's River—to be Sold by private contract, the Estate of T. L.

And, and other Lands, the property of J. H. Breuninger, Esq., joining the town of Paterson, at the north thereof, and about 11 miles north of Maitland and Morpeth, having about four miles of frontage to the Paterson, part of which being tidal, vessels of this class can approach the homestead, and the water is always fresh.

It is two miles in breadth from north to south, and extends back to Lamb's Valley about 11 miles from east to west. The estate contains about 6000 acres of freehold land, and about 6000 acres of tithable and pre-emptive lease attached.

If not sold within a short time, a portion of the alluvial land will

This estate possesses an excellent brick built dwelling house and offices, with stables, coach-house, smithy, &c., and extensive and fertile gardens, well stocked with all descriptions of valuable fruit trees to fruit bearing.

About 200 horses, and 5 or 600 head of horned cattle, bred on the property, would also be taken at a valuation.

A large quantity of the above property is available at a

**REMOVAL.—WHEELER and CO., from Bridge-street, to the Photographs Rooms, 456, George-street.**  
**SYDNEY PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS, 456, George-street** (next door but one to the Post Office). The celebrated Sky-light Portraits taken daily from 9 until 6 o'clock, any state of the weather.  
**WHEELER and COMPANY.**

**LOADING FOR GOULBURN.** Apply to  
J. CHAS. E. S. MACDONALD, 117, Elizabeth-street, near  
R. Bennett's.

**WANTED** Loading for two Teams, for the Ovens  
or Albury, in a few days. Apply by letter to P. T., *Herald*  
Office.

**THE** undersigned has Loading for Bathurst and  
Mudgee.—ALFRED NATHAN, 644, Lower George-street,  
Sydney.

**UNDAGAI and CARCOAR.**—Teams wanted.  
J. JOHN WATKINS, 11, Turk-street.

**WANTED T' RENT.** within a short distance of the Ferry, North Shore, a Cottage containing six or eight rooms, with out-offices and garden. Apply, by letter, stating terms, to J. W. *Herald* Office.

**CARD.**—**MRS. GAUNSON'S Private Boarding**  
House, No. 37, Pitt-street South, near Hyde Park.

**PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE.**—A few

**BOARD AND RESIDENCE.**—Superior accommodation for a lady and gentleman, or two gentlemen, in a respectable family, residing in Woolloomooloo. Apply to SANDS and KENT, 456, George-street.

**BOARD and LODGING.** at a quiet respectable Hotel in the suburbs. Terms, £1 ls. per week. Apply to Mr. REYNOLDS, grocer, King-street West.

COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS, with Board.  
For cards apply to Mr. NORTHCOTE, at Messrs. Thompson's, 236, Pitt-street.

APARTMENTS VACANT, at Bedford Private  
Hotel, Elizabeth-street South.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS, Francis-street,  
5 doors from Hyde-park.

TO BE LET, a Farm containing 100 Acres, more or

small, 3/4 acre from Berama, one from Bong Bong Bridge.  
Apply to Mr. JAMES POWELL, Auctioneer, Berama. The whole is divided into  
small paddocks, and neatly fenced. For further particulars  
apply to Mr. THOMAS MACNEILL, Bong Bong; or to Mr.  
JAMES POWELL, Auctioneer, Berama. THOMAS MACNEILL  
—Bong Bong, 17th March, 1914.

**TO LET.** in William-street, a House containing six  
rooms and kitchen, &c.—Apply to R. M'KELLAR, builder,  
Pitt and Bathurst streets.

**TO LET.**—A Store in Pitt-street North,

Apply to SAMUEL D. GORDON.

NO LET, a large Room, well-suited for a respectable office. Apply to J. V. LAWREN and CO, 335, George-street.

NO LET, No. 102, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, opposite Hyde Park. Apply on the Premises.

NO LET, a first-rate Public-house, long lease; a Dwelling-house, and a Store. For particulars apply to W. BRYANT, White Horse Cellar, George-street South.

**TO BE LET,** a two-storied House in Cleveland-street, Redfern, containing four rooms and detached kitchen. Apply to Mr. JOSEPHSON, 167, Elizabeth-street North.

**TO LET,** for a term, a snug Cottage, five miles from town, suitable for a respectable family. The House contains seven or eight flower paddocks, of two acres, garden, &c., of two acres, with out-offices, a good supply of wood and water.—Apply to Mr. J. G. ROYAL, 16, Royal Hotel.

**TO LET.**—A Cottage, containing four rooms, with

TO LET, in Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, near the City Arms, a House newly erected, containing six rooms, including a shop, a lobby suitable for general business,—much required. A well of good water and yard. For rent and further particulars apply to Mr. W. ALLEN, Grocer, No. 1, Park-street, near George-street.

**PO LER**, with immediate possession, a large and commodious Store, situated in the most central part of the Town of Port Macquarie, and bounded on one side by the river. The premises, known as "Major Lerner," are remarkably well adapted for business purposes, being airy, having four floors, and containing a number of shops of various sizes, each with its own entrance.

AND all other necessities, and not fifty yards from the main wharf, for plans of the buildings, and other particulars, apply to the Office of ISAAC LEVEY, George-street.

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**TO LET,** Clee Villa, beautifully situated at Neutral Harbour, containing seven rooms and four cellars, with bathing house, &c., commanding a most magnificent view of the Harbour, Woolloomoolloo, Domain, and Darling Point, with a garden, and a very excellent fresh water, six acres adjacent to the water, and pleasure grounds, and an extensive frontage to the waters of Port Jackson. The terms, taking, &c., of the property

show the premises. Application to be made by letter, to A. J. DAVY, Harrington Park, near Camden; or personally to J. PALMER, Hatter, Brickfield-hill.

**TO LET BY TENDER.**—Tenders will be received until twelve o'clock at noon of Tuesday the 21st of March, for the rental of the Pelican Hotel, Old South Head Road, for the period of four years from the first day of August next. Tenders to be addressed to A. FINN, William-street Hotel.

**TO BE LET,** in the central part of George-street, Newcastle.

**TO LET.** either furnished or unfurnished, the beautiful family residence called Waterbury Villa, Malma at present occupied by Edward Spodforth, Esq., who is about to leave the colony. The house contains eight rooms, pantry, detached kitchen, and servant's room, with a well of never-failing water, and a garden, which covers an acre of ground, well-stocked with vines and fruit trees. There is a fine view of almost the whole of the harbour and the Parramatta River; and it is only a few minutes' ride from the city.

**TO LET,** a four-roomed house, with a porch, detached kitchen, wood shed, large yard, water laid on, near the corner of Market and Castlereagh streets. Apply at No. 71, Elizabeth-street South, four doors from Liverpool-street.

**TO LET,** furnished, a Bedroom. 71, Hunter-street.



and vicarious motives may be, they are purchased for other reasons, where there can be no question, they are readily sold, and are, therefore, of great advantage, and this is the case of a broker, who discovers that his purchases are really useless, although the market is a gross consideration, and this can done by firmly adhering to the actual worth of the animal, materially benefits the buyer as well as the seller, and draught horses fetched from £70 to £80; hackneys were sold at £100 for; carriages and gig horses commanded fair prices. The prospect at the beginning of the week presented a very different aspect, and the result of the week was, on account of the unfavourable state of the weather, the sales was not numerous.



ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

competitors far behind. The terms on which it undertook the whole service for eight years involved a financial advantage to the public, as compared with the other offers made to the Government, of no less a sum than £86,400 per annum, or, for the whole term of the contract, £291,200.

But notwithstanding this eminently favourable bargain for the public, the Government appear to have treated the company in a rather ungracious way, the directors think in a very harsh and oppressive way. During the earlier months of last year, there was such a demand for shipping for the Australian colonies, that the directors found it impossible to procure vessels to carry supplies of coals for the

company's stations in the eastern seas. Under these circumstances, they applied to the Government for relief to the extent of a temporary suspension of a portion of the new postal service, inviting a strict examination into the facts of the case. The application was responded to, in the first instance, by an invitation to ex-

render the contract for the whole service, in order that it might again be submitted to public tender; and subsequently by the proposal of conditions for the temporary suspension of a part of the service, involving such a compromise of the Company's interests as the directors could

The first of these proposals on the part of the Government would have been highly conducive to the interests of the Company, but most detrimental to those of the public. But, fortunately, the emergency out of which the correspondence had

emergency out of which the correspondence had arisen was removed, by circumstances altogether unforeseen, before anything definite had been arrived at. These were—first, the obtaining, through the means of the Government of Batavia, a large supply of coals, though at a very heavy cost, for the Singapore and China

stations, at a time when tonnage from England for these quarters could not be procured at any price; and, second, an unusually large exportation of specie to India and China, which proved a source of augmentation to the Company's income so considerable as to counterbalance, to an important extent, the enhanced cost of

In the success of this Company the Australian colonies ought to feel a warm interest. To the public spirit of its directors we are indebted for our first enjoyment of steam communication with the mother country; and the Report before

us shows that to the same public spirit we are indebted for the conditional promise of a great extension of that communication. Instead of the present arrangement, which gives us an overland mail at an interval of two months, the directors are prepared, on a reasonable notice from the Government to establish on moderate

terms, a *monthly* line of steam packets. They have, moreover, as was announced some months ago, made arrangements for accelerating and otherwise improving the existing communication, by placing larger and more powerful steam packets on this line than those hitherto em-

played on it. And they anticipate that by means of those powerful vessels (the Bombay and Madras, of 1300 tons, and 280 horse power each), and the recent arrangement of proceeding direct to Ceylon with the homeward mails, a considerable acceleration of the Australian postal service will be effected.

BUBBLE COMPANIES.

In the early part of 1852, some twenty companies were formed in London for the assumed purpose of mining or trading in gold in Australia.

Of these, probably a fifth or a fourth were legitimate, that is to say, they were got up by parties desirous of investing capital in what they considered undertaking, offering sufficient inducement. Three of these companies are still working in the colonies, and one is in course of winding up. But the larger number of the

companies were mere swindles; they were got up by persons who cared about nothing but getting allotments of shares, forcing them up to a premium, selling out and retiring, leaving the unfortunate dupes with a quantity of scrip not worth the paper on which it was written.

Something over a million sterling has been actually paid by these unfortunate people, and as many of them had heard nothing of their money for nearly two years, it is not surprising to find, by the late papers, that they were beginning to agitate and to endeavour to find out their actual position. In December an action

was tried in the Court of Common Pleas, to recover damages for the non-delivery of shares, in the course of which the forgery of Mr. LANGLEY's name to the letter respecting the Lake Bathurst Land was made public, and MATHEWS' fraudulent sale was exposed. Lord

Chief Justice JERVIS denounced the whole affair, and suggested criminal proceedings. This appears to have drawn the victims of these conspiracies together, and a meeting was held at which the representatives of seventeen companies were present, and a committee was appointed to endeavour to force the guilty

parties to disgorge. It was determined to commence in the first instance with the British Australian Company, the Lake Bathurst Company, and the Australian Freehold Company. The first, better known in the colony as FAWCETT's Company, was charged with a lie, it having been stated that the company had been

having been stated that the Company had been commenced in Sydney, and the names of several gentlemen announced as directors who subsequently declared that they knew nothing about the matter. To the other two companies MATHEWS sold the worthless land at Lake Bathurst. We fear,

however, that the Committee will be able to effect very little. Those who profited by the frauds have long ere this placed the results of their villainy beyond the jurisdiction of English courts, but there are many persons of character and station who, for the sake of an allotment of free shares, allowed their names to be used as

nothing, who will find themselves in very awkward positions. The ordinary inducement to a respectable person to allow his name to be used as a director was an allotment of shares of the nominal value of £1000. As much as

We have several reports of meetings, and articles on the subject, which we shall endeavour to find room for during the week. They reveal an amount of gullibility which is most marvellous.

So far as we can observe, none of these schemes were of colonial origin. They are the offspring of that prolific source of frauds and consequent misery, the purloins of the Stock Exchange. No old colonists appear to have

been mixed up in them. From the first the colonial press pointed out the fallacies on which these companies were based,—and more than a year ago we exposed that most gigantic of all the frauds, the forgery of Mr. LANGLEY's name and the sale of the Lake Bathurst Land, by which MATHEWS and his associates realised

upwards of £40,000.

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SUMMARY OF NEWS  
FOR THE  
CHUSAN.Sydney Morning Herald Office,  
Monday, March 20th, 1854.

Our last summary of news for Europe was made up for the Australian, and dated the 2nd ultimo.

Since that date the most important feature in our affairs has been the preliminary arrangement for opening the new settlement at Port Curtis. Captain M. O'Connell, who has been appointed Superintendent, has sailed with a well-appointed staff of working pioneers; and his Excellency the Governor-General and suite have followed in H. M. S. Calliope. By the establishment of well organised settlements on our northern coast, we shall soon overcome the difficulty of travelling by road over 1900 miles, the distance (à vol d'oiseau) from Sydney to the north-west corner of New Holland, and considerably less than half of that from Bombay to London. In our last summary we stated that the comprehensive extension of our railway system was forming the subject of earnest movements throughout the colony. With respect to this north-west corner, we may observe that we have in our possession a memorandum written by the late Captain Perry, Deputy Surveyor-General of this colony. He puts down the Overland route from Sydney as follows:—He drew a line between the two points, Sydney and London, and found that it ran to De Wilk's Land; then past the west corner of Java; then grazed the south point of Ceylon; then, cutting a small corner of Arabia, hit the Persian Gulf, which it followed to the mouth of the Euphrates; and thence, crossing Syria, it reached the head of the Mediterranean. The time was thus calculated by Captain Perry:—From Sydney to the north-west corner of New Holland, fifteen days; from that corner to Bombay, or rather to the head of the Persian Gulf, fifteen days; and then, following Lieutenant Waghorn's route, the rest of the distance may be easily performed in 20 days, making in the whole 50 days to carry the mail from Sydney to London. "But if," added Captain Perry, "we could imagine a railroad from Sydney to the north-west corner of New Holland, this distance could be performed by travelling for only 12 hours of the 24 of each day, at the rate of 30 miles per hour, in five days, making the whole distance from Sydney to London in 40 days."

In consequence of the admirable arrangements already made, and which are still in progress, for steam communication between England and Australia, these well-considered suggestions of the late Deputy Surveyor-General may be more particularly recommended to those who are now so largely engaged in transactions between the ports of the Indian Archipelago and Sydney.

With respect to the opening of Port Curtis, we may observe that the first operation to which Captain O'Connell has been instructed to direct his best attention is the opening up of every available means of internal communication. He is to commence by constructing a road from the township of Gladstone to that of Gayndah, the most northerly of the present established port towns; and which is distant from Brisbane 221 miles, from Maryborough (Port Curtis) about 100 miles. It is expected, from the practicable features of the country between Gayndah and Gladstone, that a good bush road will be opened in three months, and that thus postal communications with every part of the colony will be at the command of the settlers. Whether as regards the pastoral, mercantile, or maritime interests of the colony, the opening of this settlement offers a most promising subject of consideration. The results of the first sales of the lands already surveyed in the township of Gladstone and county of Clinton, give evidence as to the great interest with which the new settlement is viewed. For 21 town allotments, the upset price of which was £20 per acre, £318 per acre was given. For 215 acres of suburban lots, whose upset price was from £2 to £2 10s. per acre, £9 was obtained.

We are informed that the survey of the other proclaimed counties is advancing with all possible despatch, and that building and other operations requisite for the opening of public offices, stores, wharves, &c., promise to be carried out with activity.

As regards the important feature of our Bank Returns we have to report that our average bank note circulation in each of the last five quarters was as follows:—

1852 December ..... £878,000  
1853 March ..... 984,800  
June ..... 1,024,000  
September ..... 1,074,100  
December ..... 1,411,600

Here is exhibited an increase on the last three months of £67,500. In the last six months £116,700. In the last nine months £156,800; and in the last twelve £263,000.

The increase on the quarter was at the rate of 6 1/2 per cent. On the year 30 per cent.

The notes in circulation from the several Banks during each of the last two quarters were in amount as follows:—

	September.	December.
New South Wales	£412,900	£462,400
Commercial	202,400	215,000
Australasia	191,200	175,100
Union	209,800	199,200
Joint Stock	33,800	71,400

The circulation of the Bank of New South Wales in this and the neighbouring colony of Victoria had increased on the quarter ending December 31st by £49,500, or 12 per cent. In the previous quarter the increase was £32,800.

The quarter's increase or decrease in the other banks, whose returns of circulation relate to this colony alone, was as follows:—

	Increase.	Per cent.
Commercial	£12,600	6.2
Joint Stock	17,600	32.7
London	11,200	28.0

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The quarter's increase or decrease in the other banks, whose returns of circulation relate to this colony alone, was as follows:—

nearly 10 per cent. During the last six months of the past year by £1,067,700, or 26 per cent. During the last nine months by £1,727,000, or upwards of 50 per cent; and during the last twelve months by £2,469,300, or nearly a hundred per cent.

The amount of deposits held by the Sydney Banks severally on the 31st of December last was as follows:—

	September.	December.
New South Wales	£1,868,500	2,072,100
Commercial	858,600	926,000
Australasia	806,800	844,000
Union	847,100	943,000
Joint Stock	163,500	215,400
London	27,300	61,600
English		13,900

Totals ..... £4,614,900 ..... £5,065,700

It is thus shown that during the last six months the deposits held by the Sydney Banks had increased considerably in every one of our banks.

The Deposits held by the Bank of New South Wales (in the two colonies of New South Wales and Victoria), exhibited an increase on the quarter of £203,800, or nearly 11 per cent. exceeding the increase of the previous quarter by £3000.

The quarter's increase in each of the other Banks was as follows:—

	Increase.	Per cent.
Commercial	£27,400	3.0
Australasia	37,100	4.6
Union	95,900	11.3
Joint Stock	51,900	31.1
London	34,300	89.0
English	13,600	

It has been already observed in this journal, that in our quarterly examinations of the Bank returns we have usually confined our attention to the two heads of assets representing the amount of coin and of bills under discount. But in the return for the past quarter, the sum total for the head of "Balances due from other Banks" is so large, that it has been deemed a duty to direct attention to it in the leading columns of this journal. From the article we refer to, we take the following remarks:—

The amount is no less than £1,328,000, whereof £951,000 belongs to the Bank of New South Wales, and £308,000 to the Commercial Bank. In the returns of the former, the sum is stated to include the amount in the London Branch; which is no doubt the case with the Commercial. Under this head there is also a credit of £48,500 in favour of the Joint Stock Bank.

The aggregate amounts of coin and bullion held by all the Banks, including those held by the Victoria Branch of the Bank of New South Wales, were as follows:—

	September.	December.
1852 December	£1,428,900	
1853 March	1,895,700	
June	2,027,600	
September	2,395,100	
December	3,060,000	

During the last three months the amount of coin and bullion fell off by £355,000, or nearly ten per cent. In the last six months it had increased by £432,400, or seventeen per cent; in the last nine months by £1,161,300, or sixty per cent; and in the last twelve months by £1,631,100, or a hundred and fourteen per cent.

The amounts of coin and bullion held by the Banks respectively were as follows:—

	September.	December.
New South Wales	£1,435,000	£1,029,600
Commercial	562,400	607,700
Australasia	711,800	732,500
Union	512,600	524,000
Joint Stock	146,700	146,700
London Chartered	82,200	87,500
English Chartered		33,000

It is here seen that in the Bank of New South Wales the amount of coin and bullion had fallen off to the extent of £406,400, or twenty-eight per cent; and in the Commercial, by £54,700, or nearly ten per cent. In the previous quarter it had increased in the Bank of New South Wales by £236,600, and in the Commercial by £163,700.

The quarter's increase in the other Banks was as follows:—

	Increase.	Per cent.
Australasia	£20,700	2.9
Union	11,400	2.2
Joint Stock	65,600	61.
London Chartered	5,300	6.4

The bills under discount in all the Banks, including those held by the Victoria Branch of the Bank of New South Wales, were in amount as follows:—

	September.	December.
1852 December	£1,581,300	
1853 March	1,967,200	
June	2,019,900	
September	2,556,800	
December	3,138,200	

The increase in the last quarter is here shown to have been £581,400; in the last six months, £1,118,900; in the last nine months, £1,171,000; and in the last twelve months, £1,556,900. An increase on the quarter of more than half-a-million, and on the year of more than a million and a half! The quarter's increase was at the rate of nearly twenty-three per cent; the year's nearly a hundred per cent.

The amounts of Bills under discount held by the Banks severally were as under:—

	Sept.	Dec.
New South Wales	£928,800	£1,241,000
Commercial	471,400	544,700
Australasia	393,600	441,500
Union	263,900	370,400
Joint Stock	179,000	212,500
London	19,100	72,600
English		50,500

Total ..... £2,556,800 ..... £3,138,200

The Discounts of the Bank of New South Wales, in the two colonies, here show an increase of £311,200, or thirty-three per cent. In the previous quarter the increase was £299,000.

The quarter's increase in each of the other Banks was as follows:—

	Increase.	Per cent.
Commercial	£73,300	15.3
Australasia	47,900	12.2
Union	6,500	1.2
Joint Stock	38,500	21.5
London	53,500	280

Three months since we had occasion to advert to the remarkable smallness of the quarter's increase of discounts in the Bank of Australasia, which was only £29,000, or two-and-a-half per cent. It is shown above, that the increase during the last quarter, in the Union Bank, was only £65,000, or one-and-a-quarter per cent.

The total assets of the banks are £7,660,900, against £6,550,800 of liabilities; leaving £1,110,100 as the working capital, for the transaction of a business in discounts of more than £3,000,000.

The total liabilities in circulation and deposits were on the 31st December £6,213,300; against which there ought to be in hand coin and bullion to the amount of at least £2,071,000, while there was actually in hand, as seen above, £3,600,000.

The Balance Sheet of the New South Wales Savings' Bank, at the end of the past year, which was published in this journal in February ultimo, affords an interesting clue to the prosperity of the labouring classes since the gold discovery.

We find that the total amount of deposits at the 31st December of the respective years was as under:—

	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
Deposits	£174,500	221,300	431,400	602,500
Interest on deposits	46,800	46,800	256,900	427,800

Increase on previous year. Increase on 1852.

Here is an increase of more than 26 per cent. in the first gold field on the previous year. In the second, upon the first, at the rate of 95 per cent. In the third, upon the second, at the rate of 40 per cent. The amount of deposits at the end of 1853 exceeded that at the end of 1850 in the ratio of three to one.

We have already drawn attention to the fact that in 1853 the increase was less than in 1852, by £39,200; whence it may be inferred that the depositing classes were either less prosperous, or less frugal than in the previous year.

The following is a detailed statement of the deposits in 1853 compared with 1850.

	1850.	1853.	Increase.
Sydney	£158,060	£544,933	£386,873
Windsor	2,621	11,527	9,906
Parramatta	2,821	11,750	8,929
Maitland	2,852	12,475	9,623
Bathurst	2,781	7,023	4,242
Goulburn		2,801	
Singleton	140	1,394	1,254
Penrith	138	275	137
Prisoners of Crown	5,923	5,408	
Intestate Estates	2,868	1,302	
Master in Equity	963	963	

Totals ..... £174,473 ..... £602,299

From returns which have already been published in this journal, we find that the average per head of the depositors was in 1853, nearly double what it was in 1850. The increase, per head, in the three years ending December 31st 1853, may be estimated at £31 13s.

During the last four quarters of the first financial year, viz. from the quarter ending the 5th of April, 1853, to the quarter ending the 5th of January, 1854, the value of the exports from Port Jackson (excluding gold) was as follows:—

	Quarter ending April 5, 1853.	2740,269
" July 5, 1853	749,795	
" October 10, 1853	300,060	
" January 5, 1854	504,424	

Totals ..... £2,299,548

To this have to be added the direct exports

	£89,523
Newcastle	
Eden, Twofold Bay	13,208
Moreton Bay	86,315

Totals ..... £189,383

We have then to include the goods exported in foreign bottoms (the above items only referring to exports in British or colonial registered ships). The return is as follows:—

	Quarter ending April 5th, 1853.	£27,166
" July 5th, 1853	1,916	
" October 10th, 1853	1,237	
" January 5th, 1854	10,495	

Totals ..... £47,814

This makes a total of £2,431,885, to which has to be added the important item (kept separate at the Customs), namely, our export of gold. In this item the usual financial year of the Colonial Treasurer's department is not observed. The return is made from the 1st of January to the 31st December, 1853.

The quantities of gold were as follows:—

	Quarter ending March 31st, 1853.	213,497
" June 30th, 1853	79,946	
" Sept. 30th, 1853	128,500	
" December 31st, 1853	126,099	

Ounces ..... 548,052 19 10

In the Customs' return this quantity of gold is only valued at £2 5s. per ounce, and the official value is therefore entered as £1,781,172 8s. 7d.

The various official returns of value accordingly runs thus:—

	Value.
Goods exported from Port Jackson in British or Colonial bottoms	£2,294,548
Goods exported from Newcastle	89,523
Eden, Twofold Bay, &c.	86,315
Moreton Bay	13,208
Foreign bottoms	47,814
Gold exported	1,781,172

Totals ..... £4,312,897

The total amount of our exports for 1852 was £4,604,034. The last year therefore shows a decrease of £291,137.

In 1851, 1852, and 1853, the three chief exports of New South Wales stand thus:—

	1851.	1852.	1853.
Wool	£144,120	£148,120	£148,120
Wool	818,751	818,751	818,751
Wool	448,052	448,052	448,052

1851 ..... 1,440,923 lbs ..... £282,336  
1852 ..... 1,440,923 lbs ..... £282,336  
1853 ..... 1,440,923 lbs ..... £282,336

1851 ..... 86,400 cwts ..... £114,168  
1852 ..... 118,182 cwts ..... 146,811  
1853 ..... 71,524 cwts ..... 89,237

It must be borne in mind that the prices quoted above for those entered at the Customs, that they are taken too low, we need scarcely remind our distant friends. The gold is valued at £3 5s. per ounce; whilst our quotations in our own markets have ranged for some time past from £3 16s. to £3 19s., and for superior samples to £4.

The official return of the imports of New South Wales for the past year has not yet been completed by the Customs' Department. We believe that we shall not be far from the truth in estimating them at Five millions sterling.

The produce of our Northern Districts, from the Hunter to Brisbane, which has been transmitted coastwise and seaward during 1853, may be fairly estimated at One and a half million sterling.

The increasing emigration of the working classes of Germany to New South Wales is a matter to us of congratulation. An agency has been established here for assisting in this movement, through a corresponding agency in Germany. Messrs. Haeg and Prell, of Sydney, propose to procure eligible emigrants, and to arrange all the necessary details of their conveyance, upon receiving a requisition and agreement from any parties in the colony who wish



Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, at his office; if by letter, post paid. Principals only will be treated with.

Bases-street, Sydney,  
15th February, 1854.

JOHN STRUTH.

stantly frasts the gaze with something pleasing, fresh, and ever new, and within about three minutes' walk from the Post Office, National School, and Wesleyan Chapel.

Well worth the attention of Capitalists, Merchants, and others, Plans will be on view at the Auctioneer's Offices.

Terms at sale.

**PURKIS** and **LAMBERT** have been  
honoured with instructions to submit to public  
competition by the hammer, on an early day—  
Blackwattle Swamp Allotments, Gloucester and Cumberland  
Streets property. Plans of which are in preparation.

The Auctioneer particularly calls the attention of intending purchasers to the position of this land, just beyond the city boundary, where iron or wooden houses may be erected with impunity, and free from the incumbrances of city rates. All other information can be obtained at the office. Plan on view.

Terms at sale.

his Rooms, THIS DAY, 20th instant, at 11 o'clock,  
20 cases No. 1 Manila cigars  
20 ditto imitation  
30 ditto regalias  
Terms at sale.

E 108 ditto ditto twinnay  
 C 101 chests hyson-skin  
 D&M 267 ditto ditto  
 F 117 ditto ditto  
 FD in diamond.  
 67 chests hyson-skin  
 T ms at sale,

\_\_\_\_\_



medical men as a good substitute for an anæsthetic, or a medicine in New Zealand or Vancouver's Land.

Turns liberal, at sale.

**Australian Agricultural Company.**

**M**R. A. DUNCAN has received instructions from Marcus F. Burroughs, Esq., General Superintendent A. Company, to submit to public competition at Stroud, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1864, at 1 o'clock,

Stock of the following description, viz.—

1000 ewes, from three to five years old  
100 ewes, aged  
500 French and Saxons rams  
40 pure Durham cows  
100 three-quarter Durham cows  
100 ditto ditto heifers  
100 pure and three-quarter Durham bulls  
60 brood mares  
10 geldings  
20 yearlings, males and females  
10 steers.

The sheep to be delivered at the station near Gloucester, and



